

DESCRIPTION

BACKGROUND OF THE INVENTION

[0001] 1. Field of the Invention

[0002] This invention relates to a kind of Gugq's Chinese Spelling scheme, Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing and Gugq's Phonetic Symbols scheme. Gugq's Chinese Spelling and Gugq's Phonetic Symbols are not go beyond the range of 26 letters and symbols in common used general English keyboard. Gugq's Chinese Spelling can be used not only in the marking of sound and tone of the Chinese characters, but also can form an alphabetic writing independently that matches international languages, make word, sound and code highly integrated. The Chinese characters and Gugq's Chinese Spelling words can be displayed and converted each other. Gugq's Phonetic Symbols not only can be used to mark English, and other languages, but also can form the phonetic symbol characters independently.

[0003] 2. Description of the Prior Art

[0004] The Chinese character (Chinese square picture character) is one of the oldest characters in the world. According relevant statistics, the population of using the Chinese character accounts for more than 36% of the total population in the world at present. In the Chinese character there are about 1,550 Chinese character components (shape and sound components), made from five kinds of basic strokes, then from these radical Chinese character components made up to 100,000 Chinese picture characters. The amount of Chinese characters have accumulated about 150,000 from ancient times to the present (The Chinese-language Variant Form of Chinese Character Dictionary collected 106,152 characters).

[0005] The GB Code 18030-2000 used in Chinese Mainland has 27,533 characters, the Big5+ Code used in Taiwan has collected 51,585 characters. In addition on the basis of Big5, "The Hong Kong Augment Character Collection" used in Hong Kong has increased 4,702 Chinese characters~including dialects of Guangzhou, which is used together with Big5. The Chinese-language characters and English letters are the

most basic units of the spoken and written languages, which are used and formed vocabularies, sentences, and transmit certain information. We can say they are the carrier of information. For the quantitative analysis to every Chinese character and English letter of loaded message, modern informatics weigh up average amount of information with entropy. Entropy shows the uncertainty that symbol appear, the unit is Bit. There are linguists through calculating, entropy which draws the English letter is 4.03 Bits (alphabetic writing is usually within 4.35 Bits), entropy of the Chinese character is 9.65 Bits. This indicates that Chinese character needs more space for storage and more time for transmission. Alphabetic writing has much less symbols, words with letter combination spelling one-dimensional from left linear permutation to right. But the Chinese character has too many symbols, combination of strokes and components which make up two-dimensional surface type "square", there is much higher degree of difficulty than alphabetic writing in teaching, using, machine translation.

[0006] Every character of the Chinese character is a picture. Mostly, between the pictures there are no rules to follow and lack of connection. The shortcoming of the Chinese character is that "three in quantities and five in difficulties": Large quantity of words, strokes, pronunciations, therefore it is difficult to recognize, read, write, remember and use. The Chinese character can not input through common used English keyboard directly. That's why there are about 6,000 kinds of Chinese character input methods. In China, Taiwan and Hong Kong, every organization has to hire a professional "typist" to input Chinese characters into computer. For the none-spoken Chinese people studying the Chinese character, most people have had no effect for many years. People usually describe one thing very difficult, would say "As difficult as learning Chinese".

[0007] According to relevant study, consult the simplified Chinese character used in Chinese Mainland, compare learning the Chinese character with only learning alphabetic writing, everybody should spend four more years in one's life to learn the Chinese character. Meanwhile, in order to keep the familiar degree in reading and writing the Chinese character, one must often "keep reciting to remember from time to time". In fact this way of "forced to remember" has run through each Chinese character user's life. Some relevant results of study indicate that the reading amount of children under the age of 8 in English nations is equivalent 6 times to the children of the same age in China.

[0008] According to recent Chinese statistics that Ministry of Education announced in China, adult illiteracy rate of Chinese Mainland account for 8.72% of the adult population. The illiterate number is up to 85 millions, and the whole country has the trend of increasing about 500,000 illiterates every year. That means in China there is one of every 10 illiterate of the world. There is one illiterate of 15 Chinese -- the direct reason is because of the complicatedness of the Chinese character. The national power of many countries is weaker than that of China, but because of using alphabetic writing, the illiteracy rate is much lower than China.

[0009] The international community has to pay a price for the Chinese character too. If disregarded symbols and private codes, among Unicode, the spelling, syllable, pronunciation system distributed only 8,192 points in the world, but only one which is not letter form -- the Chinese character needs to encode distributed 45,056 points. Some language philologists say: "the Chinese-language character is the last living fossil in the human characters' history"; "Entering information age, the using of the Chinese character has already become the irrational, inefficient primitive mode".

[0010] The scheme of the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet (Hanyu Pinyin) which has been using now in Chinese mainland was made out in 1958, it was developed on the basis of various kinds of phonetic notation rules of the past. In order to solve the problem of too complicated Chinese characters, from 1950s the Chinese government had been organizing a lot of reform experts to launch the design of "alphabetic writing of Chinese". Time had past as long as decades and huge manpower and money spent into it. The Committee for Reforming the Chinese Written Language had received 655 kinds of schemes for the Chinese Phonetic Alphabet altogether which referred by the people from all walks of life. And more than 4,000 letters from the domestic and international masses, but it failed to obtain the satisfactory result, then declared to give up finally. So the subject of Chinese alphabetic writing is the very difficult problem that failed to break through by the numerous Chinese characters experts.

[0011] "The scheme of (Hanyu Pinyin) which is used in Chinese mainland" and "The scheme of (Tongyong Pinyin) which is used in Taiwan", which have the similarity up to more than 85%. The common used computer keyboard is designed by the English letters, because of "Hanyu Pinyin" and "Tongyong Pinyin"

using tone marks: -, ´, ˘, ' , and the simple vowel ü in "Hanyu Pinyin", there is no way for direct input. The letter or the letters made up such as: q, x, zh, ch, sh, ao, ou, ong, etc., do not correspond to the spelling rules of the International Phonetic Symbols, and there is too much difference from the pronunciation of the English spelling. At present, the scheme of "Hanyu Pinyin" has left only one function which is to mark the tones for the Chinese character. For various reasons, in fact, both of "Hanyu Pinyin" and "Tongyong Pinyin" are just semi-Romanized schemes, they can't be integrated with the international spoken and written languages.

[0012] In Chinese alphabetic writing, the spelling of the quoted non-Chinese words and phrases should return to the form of original Latin alphabet and marks the pronunciation with phonetic symbols in case of necessity. At present, English and the world prevail languages are commonly used phonetic notation systems such as: IPA, KK, Webster, Oxford etc. The existing Chinese phonetic notation systems have a lot of letters and symbols which cannot use direct input in common used English keyboard, and bring inconvenience to users in the whole world.

[0013] Therefore no matter in China, or in the international community, a standard Chinese alphabetic writing and a special kind of phonetic symbols are needed urgently to use the standard English keyboard for direct input, and accord with the current international language spelling. Because of the pronunciation and spelling of English or other languages are not always correspondence, one way is needed to turn a prevail world language into an international phonetic symbol characters at the same time too.

[0014] In most syllables of Chinese characters, one syllable corresponds to a lot of monosyllabic characters. Among the contemporary Chinese language, the figures of monosyllables have about 2,500. If writing with 415 syllables, there are lots of words with the same shape (repeated codes). In common used contemporary Chinese the vocabularies are nearly 50,000. If writing these 50,000 words with 415 syllabic forms, the same shape words are nearly 15,000, the proportion is 30%; If writing in the form of 1,350 syllables with tone marks, the same shape words are nearly 4000, the proportion is 8%. As we know, even with tone marks, the proportion of the same shape words are still very high; The Indo-European family languages are higher degree of fell into a pattern languages, there are about 3% in proportion of the same shape words.

[0015] Some Chinese alphabetic writing schemes once used with "different spelling way" to split up the words and fall into a pattern, namely the same syllable uses many kinds of spelling way, for instance: cao, different spelling ways go and split up and fall into a pattern with "cau, caw, tsao, tsau, tsow, tzao, tzau, tzaw, ccao, ccau, ccaw", etc.. If every Chinese syllable using dozens of different spelling forms to split up and fall into a pattern for several ten thousand words and phrases of Chinese language, because of every word designated by people, learners need to spend a lot of time to get forced to remember, it is very hard for them to accept. Therefore in Chinese alphabetic writing should use a scientific way to split up and fall into a pattern effectively without using "different letters combination spelling" to discriminate the same sound and the same tone words of unison monosyllable and multiple syllable words. The Chinese alphabetic writing must be very easy and accurate with the two-way machine translation of the prevail language such as English in the world.

SUMMARY OF THE INVENTION

[0016] Therefore, this invention offer one called Gugq's Chinese Spelling scheme which can mark tones for the Chinese character, including 4 special-purpose letters and one symbol to mark the tones. All the letters used are not beyond the range of 26 letters and symbols at the common used English keyboard. It is not only accord with the using habit of the current spelling scheme but also close to the standard spelling of Indo-European family of languages. It is easy to learn and remember, the spelling type is simple, the demarcation of the syllable is clear. It can reduce to 5 sound letters from 6 of Hanyu Pinyin, or Tongyong Pinyin, or Yale's monosyllable, and Well's 7 sound letters. It can also drop to 2.97 on average on monosyllabic sound letters from 3.23 of Hanyu Pinyin, and 3.35 of Tongyong Pinyin on average.

[0017] This invention offer one called Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing that integrates totally with international spoken and written languages. Without using the different spelling way which is hard to memorize, integrate highly with characters, sounds and codes and can be displayed and converted each other. Through effectively split up and fell into a pattern the whole Romanized Gugq's Alphabetic Writing has complete spelling system with law accuracy and with the following merits: high degree of sound and

meaning; big difference of the shape; fast reading rate; unambiguous. It is a succinct and vivid alphabetic writing system which is more efficient than Indo-European family of languages, such as English. Can receive accurate result with world's prevail spoken and written languages such as Chinese-language characters and English, etc. directly through machine translation.

[0018] This invention offer one called Gugq's Phonetic Symbols. The phonetic symbol letters do not go beyond 26 letters in common used English keyboard. Between all phonetic symbols will not produce any obscure or mistakes of reading. Gugq's Phonetic Symbols can be not only used as marking the pronunciation of words in English, and other languages, but also can form phonetic symbol characters independently. It can make a whole article phonetic symbolized.

BRIEF DESCRIPTION OF THE DRAWINGS

[0019] A more complete application of this invention, and many of the attendant advantage thereof, will be readily apparent as the same becomes better understood by reference to the following detailed description when considered in conjunction with the accompanying drawings in which like reference symbols indicate the same or similar components, wherein:

[0020] FIG. 1 is a table showing Gugq's Chinese Spelling scheme. In every unit the first line is mark symbol and Gugq's Chinese Spelling. The corresponding of the Chinese character on the second line, in the square brackets is IPA (the International Phonetic Symbols).

[0021] FIG. 2 is a contrast of some syllables of Gugq's, Hanyu Pinyin and Tongyong Pinyin spelling.

[0022] FIG. 3 is a contrast of Gugq's Phonetic Symbols with "IPA, KK, Webster, Oxford".

DETAILED DESCRIPTION OF THE PREFERRED EMBODIMENTS

[0023] The overall scheme of Gugq's Chinese Spelling, all sound letters and tone letters don't go beyond the range of 26 English letters and English keyboard symbols. If only let the integrate Chinese spelling scheme and Chinese alphabetic writing match the international spoken and written languages, could make it easy for

Chinese people to study foreign languages and non-Chinese people to learn Chinese, and could let Chinese language go to the world. Please see FIG. 1 for reference of Gugq's Chinese Spelling in details.

[0024] "The Chinese spelling scheme -- Hanyu Pinyin" that used in Chinese Mainland, and "The Common spelling scheme -- Tongyong Pinyin" that used in Taiwan, the two schemes are more than 85% in similarity, please see FIG. 2 for the three schemes detailed to contrast "the contrast of some syllables between Gugq's Chinese Spelling, Hanyu Pinyin and Tongyong Pinyin".

[0025] Try to be close to the spelling form of the International Phonetic Symbols and correspond routines of the Latin alphabets; To find out that the most close corresponding relation with the initial consonants and vowels of a Chinese syllable pronunciation from the clear consonants and turbid consonants and vowels of the International Phonetic Symbols; Then to find out and select the International Phonetic Symbols pronounce the most closest to and "appear most highest frequentness" routine of English spelling form or other popular international languages.

[0026] The vowel Ü in Hanyu Pinyin has no way to input directly at English keyboard; Tongyong Pinyin use YU instead, but spending one pair of letters to show the single simple vowel does not conform to the common usage. Gugq's Chinese Spelling expresses the sound with single letter Y, and it is identical with the International Phonetic Symbol. In order to avoid obscure, Y is not used for any other function.

[0027] There are three kinds of pronunciations for letter U in English language: [ʌ], [u] and [ju], adopt only [u] in pronunciation in Chinese language. According to the only one pronunciation [u], ONG→UNG [uŋ] is a scientific way. Use AU [au] to replace AO, EU [əu] is closer to the International Phonetic Symbols pronunciation and standard English spelling form. In the alphabet, the pronunciation of F is adjusted from FO to FU; Keep simple vowel of a Chinese syllable Ê, using E is good for teaching and learning in spelling. While using in Chinese alphabet teaching or the introduction of an academic research, "E^" is replaced. After I, Y, the pronunciation is Ê [ɛ] instead of E [ə], such tiny difference is mastered in teaching, and not distinguished in the spelling and writing.

[0028] X tone in Hanyu Pinyin is pronounced [ks] in English. The tone SH is [ʃ] which otherwise is similar to the sound "x" of Hanyu Pinyin. CH tone of word in English is [tʃ], which is similar to "q" of Hanyu Pinyin. Tongyong Pinyin replaces Q, X of Hanyu Pinyin respectively with CI, SI, and replaces CI, SI of Hanyu Pinyin respectively with CIH SIH, the two of the schemes are very easy to obscure, Gugq's Chinese Spelling uses as Q→CH, X→SH.

[0029] Like other vowel letter, the letter I has an only one pronunciation “衣” in the phonetic alphabet of the Chinese language, therefore the syllables of Hanyu Pinyin such as ZHI, CHI, SHI, RI, ZI, CI, SI don't exist in modern Chinese pronunciation. Tongyong Pinyin uses JHIH, CHIH, SHIH, RIH, ZIH, CIH, SIH instead which on one hand extends the spelling length, on the other hand goes beyond with the actual pronunciation of Chinese language. The vowel of a Chinese syllable of ZH, CH, SH, R is close to [ʅ] of the Symbol, the vowel of a Chinese syllable of Z, C, S is close to [ɿ], there is not a suitable letter that can be corresponded to the 26 letters of English language, it is better to neglect marking vowel of a Chinese syllable if used independently. In Indo-European family of languages, the commonly used second-class letters are H, R, S for making up, and R has already been used as “日” sound in many kinds of spelling scheme of Chinese language. For corresponding and keeping related with r, adjust the three retroflex initial consonants to: ZH→ZR, CH→CR, SH→SR in Gugq's Chinese Spelling scheme.

[0030] In modern Chinese pronunciation, the sounds such as: BENG [bəŋ], PENG [pəŋ], MENG [məŋ], FENG [fəŋ] in Hanyu Pinyin and Tongyong Pinyin do not exist, the mistake can be found if divided into FE-NG and pronounce separately. Gugq's Chinese Spelling scheme marks as: BUNG [buŋ], PUNG [puŋ], MUNG [muŋ], FUNG [fuŋ].

[0031] The vowel letters A, E, I in Chinese language with the similar sound [a], [ɛ], [i] in the International Phonetic Symbols can make up for the simple or compound vowels of a Chinese syllable of corresponding relation separately, such as A [a] – AN [an] – ANG [aŋ], E [ɛ] – EN [ɛn] – ENG [ɛŋ], I [i] – IN [in] – ING [iŋ]; The vowel letters U, Ü have the corresponding relation too, but "wu-wen-weng, yü- yun-yong" of Hanyu Pinyin, "wu – wun – wong, yu – yun – yong" in Tongyong Pinyin and "wu – wen – weng, yu: – yun: – yung" of the Wade-Giles spelling, and also with relevant combination of initial consonant form are not

provided corresponding form correctly. It is at Gugq's Chinese Spelling, all vowel letters together with closely followed -N, -NG to make up simple or compound vowel of a Chinese syllable form can be corresponding the International Phonetic Symbols:

a [a] (啊) - an [an] (安) - ag [aŋ] (昂)

e [ə] (鹅) - en [ən] (恩) - eg [əŋ] (翰)

i [i] (衣) - in [in] (因) - ig [iŋ] (啊)

u [u] (乌) - un [un] (温) - ug [uŋ] (英)

y [y] (迂) - yn [yn] (晕) - yg [yŋ] (雍)

[0032] A common used keyboard of a computer is designed according to English letters. If the computer does not have an operating system of Chinese language or a Chinese-language software, the tone marks of Hanyu Pinyin and Tongyong Pinyin can not be input directly. In Gugq's Chinese Spelling, with letter Q, V, W, X in order are special used as four tones of standard Chinese pronunciation marks. The unstressed tone is marked as ('), and each tone mark is followed each single syllable. While arranging in order automatically, computer can accord to unison word the original order of the tone marks of Chinese language; The following is the contrast between the Gugq's Chinese Spelling mark method and the original tone marks:

Tone 1	Tone 2	Tone 3	Tone 4	Unstressed Tone
q	v	w	x	'
-	/	ˋ	ˊ	(no mark)

[0033] In Hanyu Pinyin and Tongyong Pinyin, when the simple or compound vowel of a Chinese syllable forms syllables alone, two kinds of contradiction ways are used. Some add the initial consonant (even change the spelling type), some do not add: such as A, AI, AN, ANG, AO, EI, EN, ENG do not add any initial consonants. Some add initial consonants which become WEN, WUN, WENG, WONG, WU, YI, YIN, YING (It may be the designers of schemes who consider the two letters W, Y which are idle and can use them, but if all plus initial consonants, there are not enough letters available), among them WEN to UN, WENG to ONG have also changed the spelling type. Because Gugq's Chinese Spelling uses special-purpose letters to mark tones, syllables demarcated clearly in between, in order to make the spelling type simple and the spelling form in unison, all monosyllables with the same simple or compound vowels are exempt any

initial consonants, such as YI→I, WU→U, YIN→IN, WEN→UN, YUN→YN, YONG→YNG.

[0034] In being the same and monosyllabic, as a vowel letter (Y is a vowel in Gugq's) is followed closely behind by -NG to form a simple or compound vowel of a Chinese syllable, omit for -G. It is easy to remember and can not be obscure in this way, such as ANG→AG, ENG→EG, ING→IG, UNG→UG, YNG→YG. Omit IEU, UEI as IU, UI.

[0035] When each initial consonant is used independently, it is "regard as" equivalent to its pronunciation in Chinese alphabet (the sound in the alphabet list), so it cannot influence Chinese spelling and reading, cannot obscure (There are special-purpose letters to mark and separate them.), cannot increase the memorized amount either. Therefore the 3 initial consonants of B, P, M are regarded as including O sound already: BO→B, PO→P, MO→M. The initial consonant of F is regarded as including U sound already: FU→F. The 4 initial consonants of D, T, N, I are regarded as including E sound already: DE→D, TE→T, NE→N, LE→L. The 3 initial consonants of G, K, H are regarded as including E sound already: GE→G, KE→K, HE→H. The 3 initial consonants of J, CH, SH are regarded as including I sound already: JI→J, QI→CH, XI→SH, JIA→JA, QIAN→CHAN, XIANG→SHAG, JIAO→JAU, QIE→CHE.

[0036] While teaching the elementary course of Chinese spelling, can first mark according to the full spelling way, for instance BO, FU, DE, GE, JI, ANG, IEU, UEI, etc., then use the omission way to carry out the transition to B, F, D, G, J, AG, IU, UI.

[0037] Set in order using Gugq's Chinese Spelling: When arranging in an order, because of tone letters added, to prevent the tone of word from separating the same syllables with the same initial consonant and vowel, (such as "niq妮" before "niuv牛" but "niz逆" go after "niuv牛"), neglect the tone letters for the main key words, and consider the tone letters for the secondary key word; For making the Chinese spelling of syllables of beginning with initial consonant letters in pairs (CH, SH, ZR, CR, SR) ranked together when arranging in an order, and also give consideration to tone letters, use the way called "replace - sequencing - recovery": (1) In the order of Q→1, V→2, W→3, X→4, CH→CWH, CR→CXR, SH→SWH, SR→SXR, ZR→ZXR replaced; (2) Sequencing; (3) Recover according to CWH→CH, CXR→CR, SWH→SH,

SXR→SR, ZXR→ZR, 1→Q, 2→V, 3→W, 4→X to get them return back; It is used in the order of: A, B, C, Ch, Cr, D, E, F, G, H, I, J, K, L, M, N, O, P, R, S, Sh, Sr, T, U, Y, Z, Zr for the index of syllables. This arranging method can be extensively used for many kinds of fields which involve the Chinese character and phonetic writings including dictionary, dictionary for words. Foreign library indexes can be arranged naturally in an order according to the English letters because of many kinds of languages need to be arranged synthetically.

[0038] The above-mentioned Gugq's Chinese Spelling scheme is in the range of 26 English letters, and close to standard Indo-European family of languages both in spelling and pronunciation. And uses special-purpose tone mark letters. The rule is easy to learn and memorize. The spelling type is simple, between the syllables are clearly demarcated. It can be used in the marking of Chinese language both for sound and tone. There are 409 syllables disregarded sound and tone (Please see the contrast in the following form) on average. By knowing from the following form, Gugq's Chinese Spelling reduce monosyllabic sound letters from 6 to 5 at most from Hanyu Pinyin and Tongyong Pinyin, from Hanyu Pinyin monosyllabic 3.23 letters and Tongyong Pinyin 3.35 letters to 2.97 on average. For those people who have studied Hanyu Pinyin or Tongyong Pinyin, can only need to take several hours to learn Gugq's Chinese Spelling pronunciation rule of scheme, and finish the conversion between different spelling schemes. For those who have studied Indo-European family of languages, just spending several hours to learn Gugq's Chinese Spelling pronunciation rule of scheme, can pronounce the words with close sounds.

	1 Letter	2 Letters	3 Letters	4 Letters	5 Letters	6 Letters	Average
Hanyu Pinyin	5	80	172	124	25	3	3.23
Tongyong Pinyin	3	70	155	147	31	3	3.35
Gugq's Pinqinq	22	74	218	84	11	0	2.97

[0039] The actual application forms of Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing, are divided into "Mark Form" and "Writing Form" (The difference between the two forms is: no omitted spelling in mark form.). The mark form is not only used for marking tones of Chinese characters and name translations of Chinese people, places, mountains and rivers or other non-paragraph publishing texts (such as all kinds of certificates, books, newspapers and periodical front covers, signposts, business signboards, goods stamps, domain names of

internet of Chinese language), it also can be used as spelling form for beginners' spelling reading materials and children's spelling reading materials.

[0040] Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing is set up in the foundation of contemporary standard Chinese language instead of any Chinese dialects, in the foundation of contemporary writings in the vernacular instead of the writings in classical Chinese. Spoken language is a foundation of characters, but the Chinese-language written literary style of the Chinese character has adopted too much difference which is not existing in the spoken language. When spoken language and written literary style in Chinese writing have difference, the alphabetic writing has priority to adopt the spoken usage; Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing adopt international prevailing grammar system.

[0041] The whole scheme of Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing considers primarily to be easy to study, easy to be understood, accurate pronunciation, not ambiguous, not much memory amount, and meeting with the convention of international spelling. Secondly the spelling type is simple, for making readers and listeners easy to understand, Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing does not introduce any sounds and tones of dialects.

[0042] Mark the tones completely as a foundation. It can cause a large number of homonym problems if not mark the tones; It is difficult to master a demarcation where to be marked if partly marked and partly not marked. Omitting tone marks or marking tones partly is set up on the basis of people who can speak standard Chinese language, but neglects the foreigners who want to learn Chinese language, the overseas Chinese children and at home the numerous adults who speak inaccurate or cannot speak standard Chinese language. Comparatively speaking, it is better to mark fully, although a bit more tedious, but there is a function to increase the difference of vision to the body of unison words, it is also easier for reading. On the basis of all tones marked, for the words which tone marks can be omitted, omit the marks (such as the high-frequency sound omitted and tone omitted words).

[0043] Try to write according to a word. Every "character" of a Chinese character is a monosyllabic unit. Some characters can be regarded as words, some characters themselves do not have concrete meaning which

only can be used after collocated with other characters. Sometimes the same character, can serve as "word" alone under one meaning, but under another meaning it can just be made up and serve as "word" after collocated with other characters. For instance, the character "蝴" does not have any meaning, it can express the meaning of "蝴蝶butterfly" with the character "蝶" together; Because "word" is a base unit of thinking, written by words is close to people's thought process, so there is little interference for thinking. Secondly, written by words can reduce greatly the units of the same sound and same tone (because Chinese characters have different bodies in writing, they can't be confused by the same sound and same tone characters or words). According to words can reduce the time for choosing which one is correct according to context. As any disputes for divided a word, it can be written together if the word is within four characters, for instance: 位于uixy, 生于sregqy, 此前cwchanv, 其后chvheux, 开玩笑kaiquanvshaux, 成不了cregvbuxliauw.

[0044] Do not add any prefix or suffix. Some schemes use specific letters as prefix or suffix (or called grammatical prefix and suffix) to distinguish the parts of speech. In this way, the amount of memory would be increased in studying, and also extend the length of the words. The Chinese character is in monosyllabic form, Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing adopts the way of "try to write according to a word", the probability that input by words is far greater than the probability that input words by characters, and a lot of characters will become "prefix" or "suffix" automatically when input by words, such as "电脑, 电影, 电灯, 电话, 电车, 电表, 电动机, 来电, 通电, 闪电, 停电, 无线电", for another example: "花盆, 花坛, 花瓶, 花丛, 花农, 花团锦簇, 菊花, 梅花, 荷花, 桂花, 红花, 金银花", among them, "dianx电" and "huaq花" are equivalent respectively to the prefix and suffix of Indo-European family of languages in the Chinese Alphabetic Writing.

[0045] Some monosyllables are adopted omitted sound and tone form. For the monosyllabic meaning subjects with high-frequency usage such as the modal verb, directional verb, grammatical term for a character, pronoun, preposition, conjunction, auxiliary word, noun of locality, adverbial word, etc. which need to split up and fall into a pattern or grammar discern (only do statistics according to relevant meaning of using as monosyllable, not including the relevant meaning that is not a monosyllable), adopt omitted spelling form. For the omitted sound and tone monosyllabic word which is used alone or as a suffix, or in front of symbol "- ", "&" etc., can omit the tone mark if the demarcation of the syllable can't be obscure, and

to achieve the goal to split up and fall into a pattern. Whether to use the omitted sound and tone monosyllable word form is decided according to necessity of split up to fall into a pattern or grammar discern and comprehensive monosyllabic frequency of the word. When the comprehensive monosyllabic frequency of the word is close, confirm according to the average of direction of the monosyllabic frequency of the word. For avoiding obscure, every consonant letter by combination of simple or compound vowel of a Chinese syllable can only have one omitted sound and tone monosyllable word. As one monosyllabic tone only correspond to one Chinese character, because of not being obscure, it is not used the omitted-tone form in order to reduce the memory amount; In Chinese language there is less of unstressed tone word which itself can help to discern, so make no omitted-sound and omitted-tone form. Simple noun words and low frequency words make no omitted-sound and omitted-tone form. The following is the example for omitted sound and tone monosyllable words.

Letters	b	p	m	f	d	t	n	l	g	k	h	j	ch	sh
Convention Words	不	凭	没	非	的	他	你	了	过	可	和	就	请	下
Measure Words	部	片	名	份	道	天	年	类	个	口	盒	件	期	项
Letters	zr	cr	sr	r	z	c	s	a	o	e	i	u	y	
Convention Words	中	出	上	如	在	从	是	把	说	而	有	我	于	
Measure Words	只	处	首	日	组	次	岁	条	所	本	页	位	月	

[0046] Because Gugq's Chinese Spelling use (') as unstressed tone mark, it cannot be confused with omitted sound and tone monosyllable words. For the multi-sound words such as "的, 地, 了, 都, 朝, 曾", etc. use only at some relevant meaning subjects of speech aforesaid, so that can partly achieve the purpose for some high-frequency monosyllable to split up and fall into a pattern.

[0047] Some multi-syllable words adopt omitted sound and tone form. For a few high-frequency multiple syllable words, adopt unified omitted-spelling form; List each first letter of a word when doing omitted-spelling, if omitted-spelling form has conflict with other spelling word or other syllable, can select other letters of the original word except the first letter of the omitted-spelling word; The omitted-spelling multiple syllable word is mark tone omitted, every combination of letters can only have one omitted-sound

and omitted-tone word, can't be obscured with other ordinary spelling syllables, and also try not be conflict with international prevailing abbreviations. For instance:

你好nh, 谢谢ss, 对不起dbc, 没关系mgs, 我们um, 你们nm, 他们tm, 人们rm, 女士们nsm, 先生们sgm, 同志们tzm, 同学们tsm, 先生sg, 小姐aj, 女士ns, 夫人fr, 同志tz, 同学ts, 爷爷ii, 奶奶nn, 爸爸bb, 妈妈mm, 哥哥gg, 姐姐jj, 弟弟dd, 妹妹ee, 宝宝aa, 父亲fc, 母亲mc, 亲爱的cad, 敬爱的jad, 尊敬的zjd, 例如lr, 等等dg, 大约dy, 平均pj, 年级nj, 公司ggs, 集团jtn, 有限公司isgs, 出版社cbs, 说明书sms, 集团军jtj, 电话dh, 传真cz, 分机(转)fj, 免费热线电话mfrs, 公用电话gydh, 办公电话bgdh, 住家电话zjdh, 手机ej, 邮政信箱izss, 电子邮箱dzis, 电子邮件dzij, 电视(机)dsj, 电脑dn, 光碟gd, 网址uz, 春季cj, 夏季sj, 秋季hj, 冬季dj, 前天ct, 昨天zt, 今天jt, 明天mt, 后天ht, 凌晨l.n., 清晨c.n., 早晨z.n., 上午a.u., 中午z.u., 下午s.u., 早上z.s., 晚上u.s., 星期一sc1, 星期六sc6, 星期天sct; 总统ztg, 主席zsh, 总理zgl, 国务卿guc, 部长bzt, 首相ssg, 大臣dcr, 元帅yns, 将军jjn, 国王gug, 女皇nhg, 皇帝hgd, 博士bsr, 硕士ssr, 学士shs; 圆形ysh, 椭圆形tysh, 半圆形bysh, 长方形cfsh, 正方形zfsh, 三角形sjsh, 扇形ssh, 拱形gsh, 梯形tsh, 弧形hsh, 长方体cfti, 正方体zfti, 圆柱体yzt, 圆锥体yrt.

[0048] The abbreviations of the weight and measure unit add periods according to the usage of English, adopt Chinese pronunciation: such as 米m., 千米km., 厘米cm., 毫米mm., 克g., 千克kg., 毫克mg., 升l., 毫升ml., 公顷ha., 英里mi., 英尺ft., 英寸in., 吨tn., 磅lb., 盎司oz., 平方米m², 立方米m³, 平方英寸in², 公斤 / 立方米kg./m³. When a abbreviation of the weight and measure unit meets a full stop, the full stop is not omitted.

[0049] When area code figures of telephone and fax or symbol of number, etc. are in brackets, no blank space between the brackets; After brackets, one emptier followed with figures or symbols; No blank before and after the hyphen. For instance: Dh: (010) 111-1111 / Cz: (010) 111-1112 / Mfrs: 1-800-111-1111; "星期六晚上八点 / at eight o'clock at night on Saturday" used as "sc6 u.s. 8: 00". "三月份 / March" used as "3y", "三个月 / three months" used as "3g yex".

[0050] The letters of the omitted-sound and omitted-tone terminology words should be capitalized, list first letter of each word, it should not exceed 4 letters. For instance: 中国ZG, 中国人ZGR, 华人HR, 华语HY, 华文HN, 中华民族ZHMZ, 万里长城ULCC, 中国中央电视台ZZDS, 龚氏华语拼音方案GHPF. If the spelling

form has conflict with other spelling words or other syllables, can select other letters of the original word except the first letter of the omitted-spelling word.

[0051] When a title is used with a name of a country at the same time, the title and preceding terminology are jointed with a hyphen, for instance: "Germany-zgl (德国总理 / German Premier), USA Sraguxbux-fbz (美国商务部副部长 / Vice-minister of American Department of Commerce), Japan Uaixux-dcr (日本外务大臣 / Japanese foreign minister)". All the provincial names and urban names can use their original Latin names, and can mark with Chinese pronunciation in the following brackets while needed.

[0052] Some monosyllabic measure words use omitted sound and tone form. For instance: 部b, 片p, 名m, 份f, 道d, 天t, 年n, 类l, 个g, 口k, 盒h, 件j, 期ch, 项sh, 只zr, 处cr, 首sr, 日r, 组z, 次c, 岁s, 条a, 所o, 本e, 页i, 位u, 月y etc.. The measure word of simple spelling monosyllable which is corresponding a Chinese character doesn't do the repetition with other corresponded simple spelling word, such as monosyllabic measure word "day" can spell as "t", as non-monosyllabic measure word it is no longer spell as "t" or "tian". The number before the measure word use Arabic numeral, and write together with the measure word. For instance: 四个人→4g renv, 十三匹马→13piv maw, 七十八台电脑→78taiv dn. Adopt Arabic numeral for idioms, the names of people, places, mountains and rivers still adopt the spelling form of the Chinese-language figures, for instance: 三人成虎→3renvcregvhuw, 八仙过海→8shanquoxhaiw, 王五→Uagv Uw, 阿三→Aq Sanq, 十里堡→Srvliwpux; Measure words of date adopt simple spelling monosyllable word, write together with relevant Arabic numeral, for instance: March 7, 2001→2001n3y7r, August of 1931→1931n8y, May 13→5y13r, 1982→1982n.

[0053] Demonstrative pronoun: "这, 那, 这些, 那些 / this, that, these, those", interrogative pronoun: "哪, 哪些 / which", indefinite pronoun: "每, 某, 几, 各, 其他, 任何, 许多, 所有 / every, some, several, each, other, any, much, all ", approximate number: many, few etc., can write together with the matching measure word. For instance: 某期meuwch, 各个gvg, 每一天meiw1t, 那些年naxsheqn, 这五首zrex5sr, 一小间1shauwjanc, 几十部jw10b, 十多位10duoqu, etc..

[0054] As followed closely to Arabic numeral and some pronoun which written together, the measure word

can't be obscure with other simple spelling word. Such as "c (从 / from)", "c (次 / times)", the simple spelling form "c(从 / from)" has the same spelling with the measure word "c (次 / times)", but "T c uaixdi lai (他从外地来 / he come from other places)" can't be obscure with "c" of "meiwc (每次 / each time)".

[0055] Instead of "第", "#" is added before ordinal numerals (pronounced "dix" when needed according to Chinese language custom), followed by Arabic numeral and measure word. such as #7t (第七天 / the seventh day), #4nj (四年级 / grade four), #33jtj (三十三集团军 / the 33rd group army).

[0056] When“的”is after other word to consist of possessive pronoun or adjective, write in succession, such as ud (我的 / my), nd (你的 / yours), td (他的 / his), tadv (她的 / hers), taxd (它的 / its), sreivd (谁的 / whose), zjd (自己的 / one's own), umd (我们的 / ours), nmd (你们的 / yours), tmd (他们的 / theirs), tavmd (她们的 / theirs), taxmd (它们的 / theirs), djd (大家的 / everyone's). When used as auxiliary word after the attribute, write in succession if only one word before it (equivalent to the adjective suffix at this moment), such as piauxliagxd (漂亮的 / beautiful), sregqmigxd (生命的 / life); If more than one word before it, it is written separately, such as guoxfenx huavlix d (过份华丽的 / too much magnificent), Taixsranq rxcr d (泰山日出的 / the sunrise of Mount Tai). If proper noun word or omitted spelling word before it and it is written separately, such as Mary d (Mary's), LHG d (联合国的 / the United Nation's). If used in the end of a declarative sentence, it is written separately.

[0057] When "地" is used as an auxiliary word after an adverbial modifier, it is written in succession when only one word before it (equivalent to an adverbial word suffix at this moment), such as janxjanxdi (渐渐地 / gradually), hvliwdi (合理地 / rationally); If more than one word before it or omitted spelling word before it, it is written separately, such as lbux lg jauwinx di (一步一个脚印地 / on a firm footing), sgcl di (兴高采烈地 / excitedly).

[0058] When "得" is used after a verb or an adjective, or before a complement, it is written in succession if only one word before it, such as hauwdv henw (好得很 / very good), hqdv tugxkuaix (喝得痛快 / drink delightedly); If more than one word before it or omitted spelling word before it, it is written separately, such as T shigqfenx chyexyex dv shagx lg haivz' (他兴奋、雀跃得像个孩子 / his excitement, gambol like a child).

[0059] In order for people reading and understanding, "&" (voiceless here) can be used to connect the words which meanings stand side by side ("&" means "and"), no blank space before or after the words to keep the words fullness of the multiple syllables, such as fx&nyw (父女), shugq&dix (兄弟), unx&dav (问答), gagq&tiew (钢铁), 8&9t (八九天), 17&18s (十七八岁), renv&jqduixhuax (人机对话), chanqjynq&uanxmaw (千军万马). Idioms or phrases with four or more characters can be divided into a lot of syllables to pronounce, add hyphen in case of necessity, for instance: guovjxzruwix-renvunvguanq (国际主义人文观 / Humane view of internationalism). Sometimes two kinds of symbols need to be used simultaneously, for instance: zr&shau-shyev (中小学) lux&haiw&kugq-jynq (陆海空军).

[0060] According to the habit of Chinese people, while spelling a Chinese name, surname before the first name; Write in joining syllable if having more than one character. The spelling marks this way: Uagv Igq (王英), Leiv Jigxsugq (雷劲松), Sqtuv Sheuxhuav (司徒秀华). We sometimes read a Chinese name translated from some foreign languages which noted (sound translation), but we don't know the corresponding original Chinese character. When we see the surname "Lu" in Hanyu Pinyin, but don't know which one is the corresponding Chinese character "卢, 芦, 庐, 鲁, 陆, 鹿, 逯, 禄, 路, 吕, 律". Even more because of the same transliteration for different Chinese names, wrong person caught by police when passed customs in foreign countries. But if inserted with Chinese character in the Latin alphabet spelling, will destroy the unity of the whole letter spelling of a text, seem nondescript, and violate people's psychological habit. For the specific words needed to distinguish clearly, such as names of people, the mountains and rivers and ancient Chinese prose words and quoted expressions, etc., Gugq's Chinese Spelling adopts to add "code note" which means in a way of (mark according to the inside code of Gugq's code collection) to deal with, namely mark the code of the specific word. The code can be shown in time and it is convenient to consult. The capital and lowercase letter of a code note and the way of joining writing of the divided syllables should be kept unanimity strictly in succession with the marked original spelling of each monosyllable.

[0061] For not influencing continuity of writing and spelling of a word, code note is all after the word. At choosing code note, words with two or three characters can be used hyphen to distinguish the fact, such as

(-D335), (-H556-). if needing confirming the corresponding Chinese character, can put the cursor on the code in time, utilize the function of displaying each other and find the Chinese character; It also can use the coding schedule to consult and skip when not needing. For instance, the Chinese character name of the inventor "龚学胜", in Hanyu Pinyin is "Gong Xuesheng" and in Gugq's Chinese Spelling mark form adds the code note "Gugq Shyevsregx (E119 H224h456)". Code notes can be used extensively for publications of passports, other kinds identity documents, foreign letters and Chinese name spellings, etc.. Among Gugq's Alphabetic Writing form, words already split up and fell into a pattern needn't any code note. For the same words necessarily marked with code notes, usually annotate while appearing for the first time only among alphabetic writing. For a name of a county or a city that appears for the first time in a article mark province name before it, if a name under a county or a city mark province name and a county or a city name before it, annotate zip codes with brackets in case of necessity.

[0062] The first letter of a sentence or every line of a poem or each thesis outline is capitalized; The first letters of proper names, such as names of people, places, mountains, rivers, organizations, etc. are capitalized; The names of Books, newspapers and periodicals, movies & TV & dramas, articles, poems and arts, etc. are used in italics; The emphasized or illustrated words are used in italics; In court cases the name of an original defendant is used in italics; The first line of each paragraph is not indented; Use a blank line between paragraphs; Use a hyphen at the end of a line while moved into the next line.

[0063] All adopt English punctuation marks and the written forms. The Chinese symbols such as slight-pause mark (、), mark for emphasis (．), separation mark (．), punctuation mark used to enclose the title (《》), a proper noun mark(____),etc., are inexistent in English. Chinese express full stop with a little circle and English show the full stop with a dot, in order to make alphabetic writing of Chinese gone everywhere without any hindrance through an English keyboard, adopt all the English punctuation marks and written forms such as express a full stop with a dot, replace a slight-pause mark with a comma, show italics for the punctuation marks used to enclose a title, capitalize the first letter of a proper name, express a separation dot with a blank, mark with an underline for emphasis.

[0064] In principle, the spelling is used the original Latin alphabet form for the proper name, such as names

of countries, people, places, mountains and rivers beyond the Chinese language, or the professional noun of mathematics, physics, chemistry, biology etc., and annotate the pronunciation in brackets in Chinese spelling in case of necessity. The attributed word uses Chinese spelling, such as Toronto Dawshyev (多伦多大学 / University of Toronto). For transnational organizations, international bodies, continents, oceans, etc. use the full names or abbreviations of Chinese, for instance LHG (联合国 / the United Nations), EM (欧盟 / European Union), LHZ (绿色和平组织 / Green Peace Organization), etc.. Adopt the abbreviation symbols from the Latin alphabet for chemical element names, but use the Chinese pronunciations, such as: Au (gold), Ag (silver), Cu (copper), Fe (iron), Al (aluminum), Pb (lead), C (carbon), O (oxygen), H (hydrogen), etc., for instance: "由氧、铁等元素组成 / made up of elements, such as oxygen, iron, etc. ", the alphabetic writing is "Iuv O, Fe degw yanvsux zuwcregv". The province name or places of Chinese language use the full name in principle, do not use any slang name, e.g. Hevbeiw Province, not "Jx冀", Crugvchigx City, not "Yx渝".

[0065] For the common nouns and proper nouns partly relevant with: "花, 草, 树, 木, 鸟, 虫, 鱼, 兽, 石, 山, 河, 湖, 海, 岛, 渠, 泉 / flower, grass, tree, wood, bird, insect, fish, animal, stone, mountain, river, lake, sea, island, canal, spring" etc., there should be followed by the above characteristic nouns to make a word in Gugq's Alphabetic Writing to discern. According to the habit of the Chinese character, some words with "魚" part can be used independently or collocated with "魚" together to express the same meaning (the same kind of fish), such as "鲨, 鲨鱼 shark", "鳄, 鳄鱼 crocodile", "鲟, 鲟鱼 sturgeon "; But can't use independently in the alphabetic writing. "邛崃" showing a mountain, should be used as Chugvlaiv Sranq "邛崃山" instead in the alphabetic writing.

[0066] Try to reduce the redundant expressions as much as possible to form a scientific, simple, norm and without ambiguous standard Chinese pattern series. In a general answer of an interrogative sentence, use simple positive answer: "S (是 / Yes), I (有 / Have)" and simple negative answer: "B (不 / No), M (没 / Haven't)" in the beginning, so that a listener can get a simple, direct and clear reply with a mode unified as soon as possible. For instance:

N shagw crq dian shagqjauq ma'? (你想吃点香蕉吗? / Do you want to have some bananas?)

S, ch ba'. (是, 请吧。 / Yes, Please.) or B, ss. (不, 谢谢。 / No, thanks.)

U negv dawkaiq ds ma'? (我能打开电视吗? / Can I turn on the TV?)

S, ch ba'. (是, 请吧。 / Yes, Please.) or B, dbc. (不, 对不起。 / No, I am sorry.)

Zre fagvjanq dt i nuanwchx ma'? (这房间冬天有暖气吗? / Are there heating systems in winter in this room?)

I. (有。 / Yes.) or M. (没。 / No.)

[0067] In various kinds of statistics of questionnaires or investigations, can choose "S□ / B□" (是 Yes / 不 No) as an answer form; At an interrogative sentence, if beginning with interrogative pronoun or interrogative adverb "Sreiv (谁 / who), Sreivd (谁的 / whose), Srenvme' (什么 / what), Naw (哪 / which, can be followed by measure word), Nawli (哪里 / where), Hvsvr (何时 / when), Uixhv (为何 / why), Zenwme' (怎么 / how), Duoqsrau (多少 / how much)", can let the person realize ahead of time in the question and plan to answer. For instance:

Sreiv s dagqinq igqshygv? (谁是当今英雄? / Who is the current hero?)

Sreivd ej fagxz zrzoqz'sr? (谁的手机放在桌子上? / Whose cell-phone is put on the desk?)

Srenvme' tav zuix shwhuanq crq? (什么她最喜欢吃? / What does she like eating most?)

Naw liex huowcreq kaiquag Shagqgagw? (哪列火车开往香港? / Which train leaves for Hong Kong?)

Hvsvr tm negv uanvcregv? (何时他们能完成? / When can they finish?)

Uixhv nd lianw hugv! (为何你的脸红了? / Why do you blush?)

Zenwme' caivnegv zrunwsrv dauxdav? (怎么才能准时到达? / How could I arrive on time?)

Duoqsrau chanv zre taiv dn? (多少钱这台电脑? / How much is this computer?)

[0068] If needed in the publications such as the teaching materials, or books for children, etc., use many kinds of methods to increase the parallax between the sound letters and the tone letters through computer programs (no manual intervention); Can mark the tone letters in upright corner (the unstressed tone mark unchanged) e.g. Hua^x fu^wsheu^w ui^x sren^vch^v (化腐朽为神奇); Can use different colors among colored publications for the sound letters and tone letters; When needed new symbols as identification, take priority to use other symbols which have been used by common used keyboard such as: ^, |, ~, ` , /, \ .

[0069] For the Chinese grammar term words add periods after the thick italics: Such as "***m.*** (名词 / noun),

da. (代词 / pronoun), *d.* (动词 / verb), *sh.* (形容词 / adjective), *f.* (副词 / adverb), *su.* (数词 / numeral), *lg.* (量词 / measure word), *fg.* (方位词 / noun of locality), *j.* (介词 / preposition), *ln.* (连词 / conjunction), *z.* (助词 / auxiliary word), *t.* (叹词 / interjection), *n.* (拟声词 / onomatopoeia), *gn.* (冠词 / article); *zy.* (主语 / Subject), *uy.* (谓语 / predicate), *bny.* (宾语 / object), *bay.* (表语 / predicative), *dy.* (定语 / attribute), *zgy.* (状语 / adverbial modifier), *buy.* (补语 / complement)".

[0070] For the figures of Chinese characters which show the amount of a currency (e.g. write a check), adopt the fully spelling form with tone mark letters: iq (壹 / one), erx (贰 / two), sanq (叁 / three), sx (肆 / four), uw (伍 / five), liux (陆 / six), chq (柒 / seven), baq (捌 / eight), jeuw (玖 / nine), srv (拾 / ten), baiw (佰 / hundred), chanq (仟 / thousand), uanx (万 / ten thousand), ix (亿 / hundred million), zregw (整 / whole), ligv (零 / zero). For instance: 玖拾贰元整 (Ninety Two Yuan exactly), written as "RMB ¥ Jeuwsrv Erxyanv Zregw"; 叁仟伍佰零捌元柒角肆分 (Three Thousand Five Hundred Eight Yuan Seventy Four Cents), written as "RMB ¥ Sanqchanq Uwbaiw Ligv Baqyanv 74/100".

[0071] Change "beginning with the Chinese Characters" into "beginning with the Chinese spelling" for the traditional Chinese dictionaries, change the subjects of essential meaning in the Chinese dictionaries from main body on "characters" into main body on "words". In dictionaries beginning with the Chinese spelling of monosyllabic word doesn't correspond the "character" of non-monosyllabic word, such as "蝴, 璃, 尬", etc. no longer appear under the Chinese spelling of monosyllabic words. The characters which appear under the monosyllabic words, no longer show any "non-monosyllabic meaning subjects", can interpret them alone as prefix or suffix for some strong word-building non-monosyllabic meaning subjects in case of necessity. Divide and confirm a monosyllabic word or disyllabic or polysyllabic word according to the Chinese alphabetic writing rule. For the special-purpose words such as a person's name, name or a place in a dictionary text do not explain, collect them in appendix. For the monosyllabic meaning subject that does not selected can split up according to the tone or the close sound, sort with other monosyllabic words, or use as a disyllabic or polysyllabic word with a combination. In a dictionary text all words are "one sound one tone monosyllabic word" (Namely the sound and tone of each monosyllabic word is sole). The following between vertical lines is the corresponding Chinese character:

diuq | 丢 | *d.* 遗失, 失去。

bux | 不 | *f.* 否定。 | 布 | *m.* 用棉、麻等织成的材料。 | 步 | *lg.* 行走时两脚间的距离。

ruix | - 锐 | *sh.* 尖利的（与“钝”相反）：尖～ / 敏～。 | 锐 - | *f.* 快速地，急剧地：～进 / ～增 / ～减。

The method is also suitable for Chinese dictionaries marked with other spelling form (such as Hanyu Pinyin).

[0072] In order to make a word, spelling, code to merge each other, namely there are sound, code in the word (including the word), there are word, code in the sound, there are word, sound in the code, require the three to be displayed each other at first. Utilize existing programming technology to accomplish this very easily. When needing very easy to search one code of information for words or syllables, put the cursor in the syllables selected, namely show the information such as shape, code in conformity with this word, spelling, tone, etc.. Information frame can be moved with cursor, a user can choose according to the need. When there are a lot of words, arrange according to frequentness. Such as "pianvzrq: 胼胝 (g530d137)". On the contrary, put the cursor to the words selected, can very easy show spelling, code in conformity with these word. Such as "胼胝: pianvzrq (g530d137)"; "g530d137: 胼胝 (pianvzrq)". Users can open or close this function at any time according to the need.

[0073] In contemporary Chinese, the figures of the monosyllabic words are about 2,500, if written with 415 syllables, there are lots of words with the same shape (repeated code). The common used contemporary Chinese vocabulary have about 50,000, if written these 50,000 words with 415 syllable forms, there are about 15,000 words with the same shape, the proportion is 30%; If written in the form of about 1,350 syllables with tone and there are about 15,000 words with the same shape, the proportion is 8%. Therefore, even if written with tone marks, there are still very high proportion of the same shape words. A language with higher degree of finalized design is only about 3% in proportion with the same shape words.

[0074] In the transformation from meaning character system to sound character system, normally it would appear some words with same sound and same tone. But if adopt scientific and appropriate methods to split up, and to keep with the same shape words of alphabetic writing in a rational range, would not cause any confusion for using. Among the same sound and same tone words the monosyllabic and disyllabic words are

in high proportion, the proportion of the same sound and same tone is very low among the words above three syllables.

[0075] The Chinese alphabetic writing schemes which appeared in the past, mostly split up and fell into a pattern by spelling in different ways, namely the same syllable adopts many kinds of spelling ways, for instance: cao, using different spelling ways to split up and fall into a pattern with cau, caw, tsao, tsau, tsow, tzao, tzau, tzaw, ccao, ccaw, etc.. Some schemes used dozens of different spelling forms to split up and fall into a pattern for several ten thousand words and phrases of Chinese language. Because every word designated by people, it's much burden that learners get forced to remember.

[0076] In order to reduce the burden of the memory for people to study and use the alphabetic writing of Chinese, Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing can split up and fall into a pattern effectively without using different letters to make up combination spelling to discriminate the same sound and the same tone words, offering a loose interface for learners and users. Relevant researches prove that Gugq's Chinese Spelling can mark tones with regular letters, make changes according to specific conditions to Chinese redundant message of characters, and adopt other rational, scientific, simple and easy methods to split up the words and fall into a pattern, so it can split up and fall into a pattern all the contemporary words and phrases of Chinese effectively without using different letters combination spelling.

[0077] The tone splits up. The tones of Chinese spelling are distributed unbalanced. There are lots of the same tone words in a certain tone, but there is not a single word in another tone. Tones split up according to a principle on "use the way to keep the original tone for the high-frequency words of the original same sound and same tone words, convert the tone for the secondary high-frequency words, low frequency words are transferred to the usage; The transferred sound words can not produce new obscurity" to deal with. Take a priority to convert each other between the first and second tone or the third and fourth tone, only change the tone of apt converted words among them in the same sound and same tone words.

[0078] The sound splits up. If it is difficult to carry on the tone split up, use the way to keep the original sound for the high-frequency words of the original same sound and same tone words, convert the sound for

the secondary high-frequency words, low frequency words are transferred to the usage; Take priority to convert each other between the close sound of words; The converted sound words can't produce any new obscurity. Convert the words each other between the relevant retroflex and flat tongue words, convert the words each other between the relevant voiceless sound and voiced sound; In Gugq's Chinese Spelling, Z and ZR, C and CR, S and SR, B and P, IN and IG, N and L, U and UO, EI and UI etc. are the relevant sounds.

[0079] Change words to split up. If it is difficult to carry on the tone and sound of words to split up, use the way to keep the original usage for the high-frequency words of the original same sound and same tone words, convert the usage for the secondary high-frequency words and low frequency words. Keep the original usage for the difficult converted words, convert the usage for the easy converted words, take priority to convert the words being used at the time, the converted words can't produce any new obscurity.

[0080] For lots of characters which have the low word-building rate of usage of sharing "the same common used part", use by way of sharing the same part to make up disyllabic or polysyllabic words, on one hand can reduce amount of characters and on the other hand can foster a user's ability of abstract thinking; For instance: "滨缤殡鬓鬓" share the part "宾", used by way of disyllabic or polysyllabic words of "海滨, 缤纷, 宾相, 出宾, 宾发, 宾榔". For another example: "谍喋蝶喋喋牒牒" share the part "牒", used by way of disyllabic or polysyllabic words of "间牒, 牒子, 胡牒, 牒血, 墙牒, 史牒, 牒鱼".

[0081] Use complete words and phrases instead of abbreviated words and phrases to split up. There are certain difference between Chinese-language character and Chinese spelling words. Because some different words of the Chinese character have become unison in spelling words while using the alphabetic writing, try to avoid using abbreviated words which are difficult to understand, use the intact words instead. Such as abbreviated word "美院", readers do not know whether it is "美容院Beauty parlor", or "美发院Hair dresser" or "美术学院Academy of fine arts", the intact words and phrases which used the latter instead would not be misunderstood.

[0082] The monosyllable is transferred to the disyllabic word to split up. There are lots of monosyllabic

words with the same sound and the same tone in Chinese language, transfer them to the disyllabic words to split up if having ambiguous. Use symbols to split up. Through adding different symbols in the words and phrases, can split up the written form partly, such as "妇女woman -- fxnyw" and "父女father and daughter -- fx&nyw", "权力power -- chyanvlix" and "权利right -- chyanv&lix".

[0083] Synthetically use many kinds of methods to split up complicatedly. Among the same sound words "机理, 肌理, 激励, 极力, 吉利, 蒺藜, 几粒, 祭礼", the word "机理" has the same tone as "肌理", "肌理" is a low frequency word, used as "肌肤". The word "极力" has the same tone as "吉利", but they are difficult to obscure according to context. All of the words and sentences in contemporary Chinese language can be split up effectively in Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing. As usual example sentence: 妇女二人谈枇杷 (Two women discuss the loquat) → Fxnyw 2renv tan pivba'; 父女二人弹琵琶 (Father and daughter play the pipa) → Fx&nyw 2renv tanv pivpa'.

[0084] At present the phonetic notation system used by the commonly international languages such as English, etc. are IPA, KK, Webster and Oxford, etc.. For stating, the following in unison uses IPA before Gugq's for contrasting (Please see FIG. 3). The overall scheme of Gugq's Phonetic Symbols doesn't go beyond the range of 26 letters in common used English keyboard. Which will not be obscured or read by mistake between all phonetic symbols. When the letter identification of the existing phonetic symbol is in conformity with keyboard in common used English keyboard, the letter identification does not change, such as B, P, TS, DZ, etc..

[0085] When the letter identification with phonetic symbol is not in conformity with the common used English keyboard, Gugq's Phonetic Symbols has priority to use the single letter identification form which is close relatively to the pronouncing phoneme at the picture in phonetic symbol, or which has the corresponding spelling way, such as: [ɪ]→[i], [ʊ]→[u], [ɒ]→[a], [tʃ]→[ch], [ʃ]→[sh]. In phonetic symbols, [ə] is higher in frequency of utilization than [e/ɛ], Gugq's Phonetic Symbols use [ə]→[e].

[0086] When the letter identification with phonetic symbol is not in conformity with English letters in common used keyboard, and hasn't individual corresponding letter in English keyboard, use the combination

form under three letters, for instance: [ə(r)]→[er], [ɔ:(r)] →[or], [ɑ:(r)]→[ar], [eɪ]→[ei], [aɪ]→[ai], [əʊ]→[eu], [aʊ]→[au], [ɪə (r)]→[au], [ʊə(r)]→[ur], [aɪə(r)]→[air], [aʊə(r)]→[aur], [ju:]→[juu], [juə(r)]→[jur]. The long vowels with colons are written with pairs, for instance: [i:]→[ii], [ɔ:]→[oo], [ɜ:]→[ee], [ɑ:]→[aa], [u:]→[uu].

[0087] In the languages, such as English, etc., the phonetic symbol of "C", "K" is all here in [k], therefore "C" is getting idle, and can be used to make other phonetic symbols. In Gugq's Phonetic Symbols after collocated with other letters with "C" as the vowels: [æ]→[ac], [ʌ]→[oc], [e/ɛ]→[ec], [eə (r)]→[ecr].

[0088] Mark to the stressed syllable with the accent mark in common used English keyboard, second accent is not marked. In the reference books, such as dictionaries, etc., mark the phonetic symbol within the slants, such as: sandwich /'sacnwij/; In articles or other usages, mark the phonetic symbol within the square brackets, for instance: father [ˈfaadher].

[0089] Using Gugq's Phonetic Symbols, can make the whole piece of article phonetic symbolized. When taking symbolized, keep the capital and small letters of phonetic symbol unanimity with original text. Such as the following English copy of some paragraphs of "I Have a Dream" of Martin Luther King, with Gugq's Phonetic Symbols, Chinese character and Gugq's Chinese Alphabetic Writing identification:

I say to you today, my friends, so even though we face the difficulties of today and tomorrow, I still have a dream. It is a dream deeply rooted in the American dream. I have a dream that one day this nation will rise up and live out the true meaning of its creed: "We hold these truths to be self-evident – *that all men are created equal.*"

Ai sei te juu te`dei, mai frendz, seu `iiven dheu wii feis dhe `difikeltiz ov te`dei end te`moreu, Ai stil hacv e driim. It iz e driim `diipli `ruutid in dhe E`mecriken driim. Ai hacv e driim dhact wocn dei dhis `neishen wil raiz ocp end liv aut dhe truu `miining ev its kriid: "Wii hold dhiiz truuths te bi self-`ecvident – *dhact ool mecn a kri`eitid `iikwel.*"

朋友们，今天我要对你们说，尽管今天和明天困难重重，但我依然怀有一个梦。这个梦深植于美国梦之中。我梦想有一天，这个国家将会奋起，实现其立国信条的真谛：“我们认为这些真理不言而喻——人人生而平等。”

Pim, jt u iaux duix nm sruoq, jg jt h mt kunxnanv-crugvcrugv, ds u iqrnv huaivi lg mugx. Zrexg mugx srenqsrenqdi zraqgenqy American mugx zz. U mugxshagw ilt, zrexg guovjaq jagq huix fenxchw, srqshanx chv lixguov shinx tiauv d zrenqdix: "Um renxuiv zresheq zrenqliw buxianvervyx – *Renvrenv Sregq E Pigvdegw*."